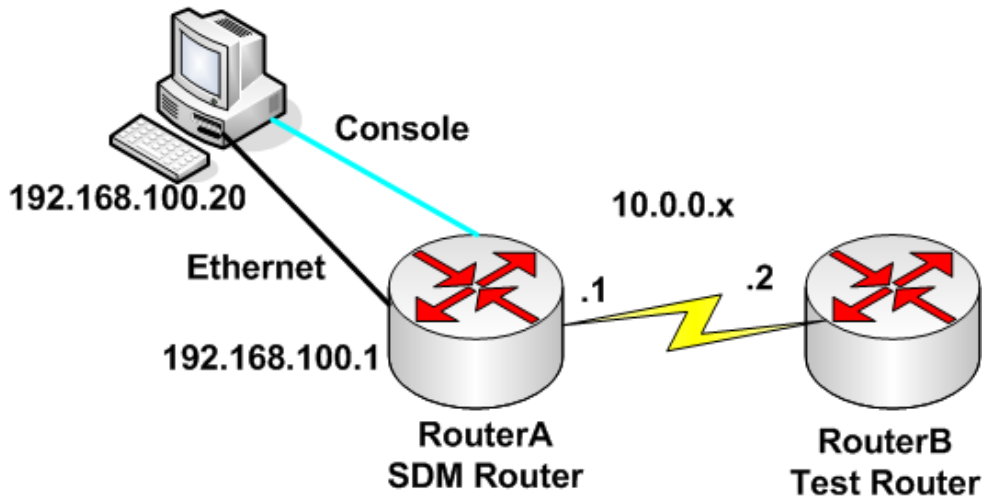


## SDM Lab 2 - NAT

# Lab 2 -- Configuring

NAT Using SDM



### Lab Exercise

Being able to configure NAT using SDM is an exam requirement. For this lab you will use the basic configuration you completed on Lab1. Please refer to Lab1 for instructions on how to do that and go through those configurations.

### Purpose

Being able to configure static NAT so you can see an inside address NATted to an outside address.

### Lab Objectives

1. Place a basic config on the router you will be connecting to via SDM (RouterA) to allow the SDM connection to take place.
2. Configure RouterB with command line so you have a second router which you can ping via RouterA. Put a static route on RouterB so it knows where to send packets.
3. Configure the routers' interfaces with the IP addresses as in the figure above.
4. Configure static NAT and test the connection from RouterA.

### Lab Walkthrough

1. Please refer to Lab1 for all IP addressing. You will also need to add a static route on RouterB so it can send replies sourced from RouterA.

```
RouterB(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 s0/0
```

Now do a test ping from RouterB to the loopback on RouterA.

```
RouterB#ping 192.168.100.1
```

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 192.168.100.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

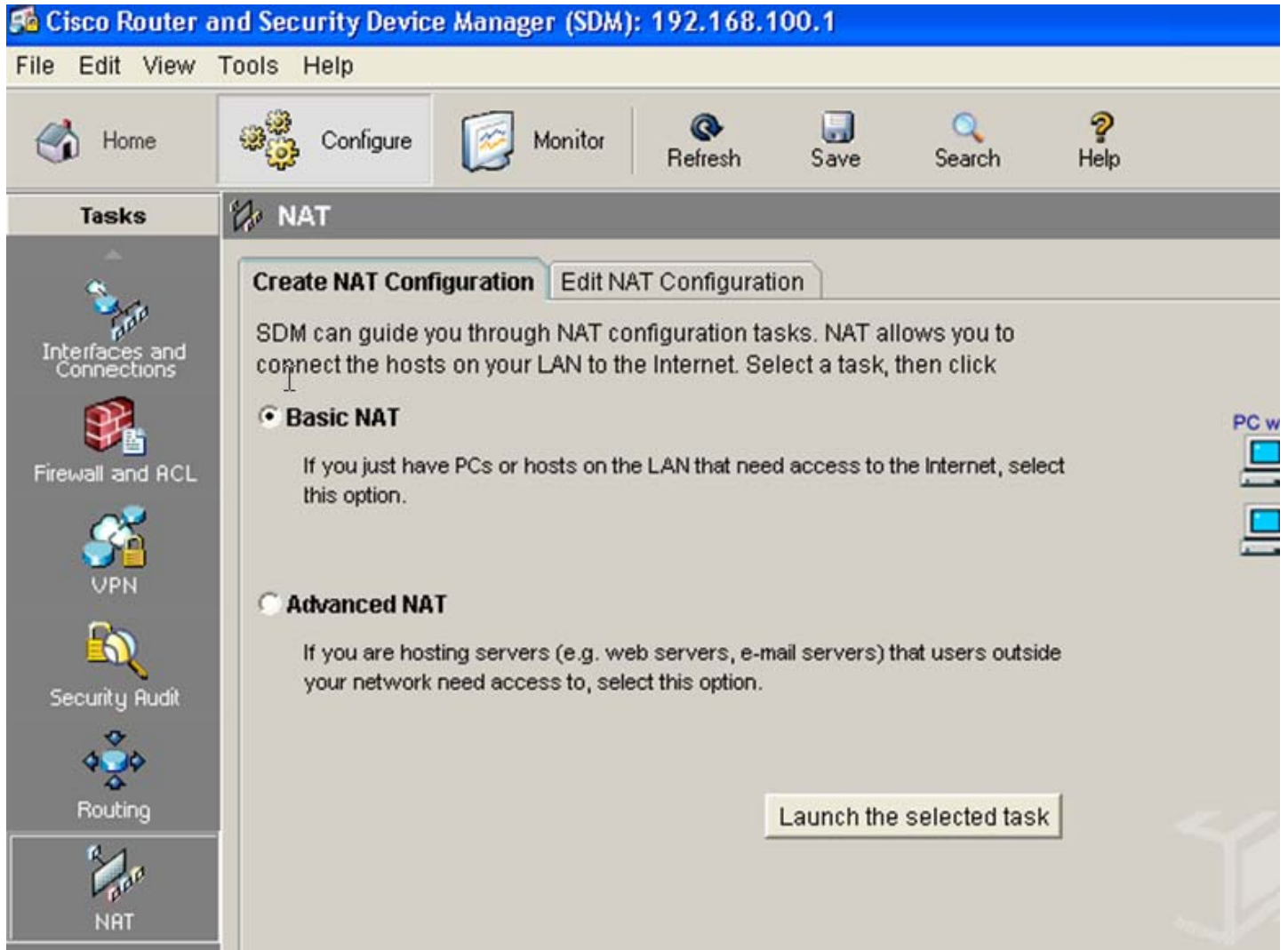
!!!!

.....  
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/28/28 ms

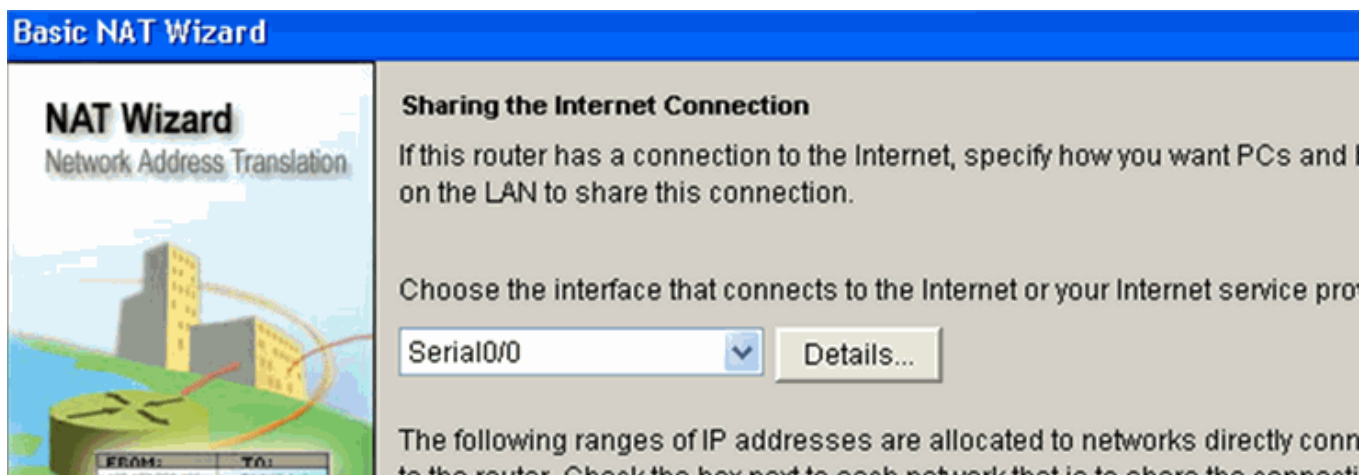
RouterB#

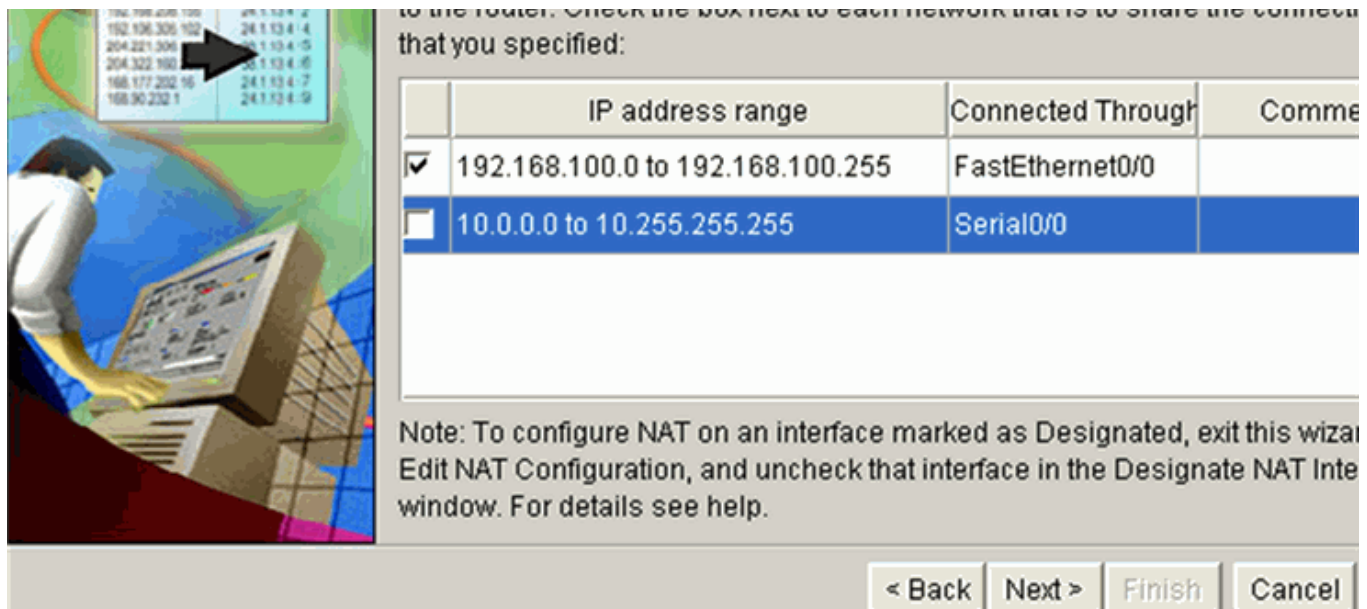
2. Enable static NAT on RouterA. Configure the 192.168.100.1 address to be NATted to 192.168.2.1

In the 'tasks' bar choose 'NAT' and then 'basic NAT'



When you click the 'Launch the selected task' button you will then be taken to a NAT wizard which will help you to designate the inside and outside interfaces. You will designate the serial interface as your internet facing interface and then tick the range for your inside network (which will be NATted).





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